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[Inclosure No. 1.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Madrid, November 19, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department's dispatch No. 58, of November 2, 1897, inclosing report of sanitary precautions taken at Ocean Springs and New Orleans in view of the yellow fever epidemic.

I have sent a copy of the report to the Spanish Government, together with certain pages of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS that are sent to this legation.

I should like to have the file of these reports, thus broken, replaced by new copies of the reports from September 4th to date.

Relative to this same subject and for benefit of our shipping interests, I inclose to you a copy and translation of a decree appearing to-day relative to quarantine of all vessels proceeding from Louisiana coast.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully yours,

STEWART L. WOODFORD.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure No. 2—Translation.]

To the governors of the maritime provinces and to the commanders-general Of Ceuta and Melilla:

In view of the official news received in this ministry, reporting the extension of the epidemic of yellow fever to several towns of the State of Louisiana (United States), and in accordance with the provisions of articles 30, 34, and 36, of the law of health, royal order of September 10, 1892, and rules 1, 2, 4, 6 to 8, and 38, of the royal order of the 23d of said month of September,

The king (whom God guard), and in his name the queen-regent of the kingdom, has been pleased to direct that vessels coming from the coast of Louisiana, and which shall have sailed therefrom after the 16th of October last, shall be quarantined. Ports distant less than 165 kilometers from said coast, and which shall not have been declared infected by other dispositions shall be considered as notoriously dangerous.

By royal order I say this to your excellencies for your knowledge and for the knowledge of the direction of maritime health of the district (or territory) under your command. God keep your excellencies many years.

RUIZ Y CAPDEPON.

MADRID, *November 16, 1897.*

TURKEY.

Sanitary report from Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *November 17, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of report of Dr. Zavitziano, No. 179, representative of this legation on the sanitary commission of Constantinople.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. ANGELL.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Report No. 179.—Inclosure.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *November 17, 1897.*

The sanitary news, which is forwarded from the sanitary physicians in the different provinces, does not present any important fact. There does not exist any epidemic at the moment in Turkey. The physicians who have been appointed to the lazaretto of Camaran where the Moslem pilgrims have to undergo their quarantine on their way to Mecca, have already started from Constantinople, and in a few days they will land at Camaran. It is to be hoped the anglo-Indian Government will forbid, as they did last year, the pilgrimage, on account of the plague epidemic.

The sanitary personnel of the lazaretto of Bassorah has been dismissed and an inquiry has been ordered.

It is to be ascertained who is responsible for the scandals which have occurred in that sanitary office. There is no doubt that a great part of responsibility devolves on the committee which appoints in the sanitary service officials who, even if they are physicians, are generally ignorant. If they are simply employees, they do not know (at least some of them) what the sentiment of duty means.

In Constantinople, from the 1st up to the 14th instant, 484 deaths have been registered. Of these deaths, 5 were from scarlet fever, 7 from typhoid fever, 7 from measles, 9 from diphtheria, and 14 from smallpox.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
U. S. Sanitary Commissioner.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Yellow fever in Cartagena.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Cartagena, November 6, 1897.

SIR: Referring to my dispatch, No. 74, dated October 12, informing you that yellow fever had appeared in this city, I have to report that from present indications no further invasion of the disease here is to be apprehended.

For reasons already given in my previous dispatch on this subject, it is extremely difficult to give exact data of the spread of the disease in Cartagena. Statistical information of this character is unreliable and incomplete. Nevertheless, I feel satisfied, after a careful inquiry among the doctors, that no case of the fever has occurred during the past two weeks, and that its existence here has been limited to the foreign population and natives from the interior. One American has died from the disease. I know altogether of 12 cases; what others there may have been in the army it is difficult to say, as deaths or sickness in the latter are not officially reported. Natives of the city have enjoyed a complete immunity from the disease as is generally the case in this climate.

The health of Cartagena has been extremely bad for the last four months, malarial and billous fevers being widespread. But the heavy rains that we are at present enjoying seem to have a beneficial effect.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
CLIFFORD SMYTH,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton.*—Month of November, 1897. Estimated population, 50,000. Total deaths, 59, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CHILE—*Antofagasta.*—Month of October, 1897. Estimated population, 14,000. Total deaths, 36, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4, and enteric fever, 1.

CUBA—*Manzanillo.*—Two weeks ended November 15, 1897. Esti-